Year in Review

Proceedings from a Multitumor CME Symposium Focused on Key Clinical Presentations and Papers in Oncology

CME INFORMATION

TARGET AUDIENCE

This activity is intended for medical oncologists, hematologists, hematology-oncology fellows and other allied cancer professionals.

OVERVIEW OF ACTIVITY

Clinical controversies and uncertainties persist in the management of all common cancers, and thousands of ongoing research trials worldwide attempt to provide new answers to long-standing clinical questions. As these trials reach maturity, clinical investigators initially present new data in abridged format at large scientific conferences and subsequently in full data sets formally published as part of peer-reviewed journals. Today, numerous annual oncology conferences release new clinical data and hundreds of peer-reviewed publications feature articles related to cancer research, treatment and practical management. The extensive list of available treatment options poses a challenge to the practicing clinician who must maintain knowledge of appropriate clinical management strategies across a vast spectrum of liquid and solid tumors.

These proceedings from a daylong symposium combine the perspectives of 16 renowned investigators with a review of key recent presentations and publications across breast cancer, gastrointestinal cancers, genitourinary cancers, multiple myeloma, non-small cell lung cancer and Hodgkin and non-Hodgkin lymphoma, including chronic lymphocytic leukemia, to assist medical oncologists and hematologists in the formulation of up-to-date clinical management strategies.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- Effectively apply the results of practice-changing clinical research to the care of patients with breast, lung, gastrointestinal, genitourinary and select hematologic cancers.
- Compare and contrast the clinical relevance of recent pivotal cancer research results published in peer-reviewed journals and/or presented at major oncology conferences.
- Recall ongoing trials in breast, lung, gastrointestinal, genitourinary and select hematologic cancers, and refer appropriate patients for study participation.
- Use an understanding of tumor biomarkers and single and multigene signatures to individualize the care of patients with cancer.
- Educate patients with diverse hematologic cancers and solid tumors about the benefits and risks of new therapeutic agents and strategies.
- Refine or validate existing cancer-specific treatment algorithms based on exposure to new data sets and the perspectives of tumor-specific clinical investigators.

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Hardware/Software Requirements:
A high-speed Internet connection
A monitor set to 1280 x 1024 pixels or more
Internet Explorer 7 or later, Firefox 3.0 or later, Chrome, Safari 3.0 or later
Adobe Flash Player 10.2 plug-in or later
Adobe Acrobat Reader
(Optional) Sound card and speakers for audio

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SELECT PUBLICATIONS

Multiple Myeloma

Boccadoro M et al. **Melphalan/prednisone/lenalidomide (MPR) versus high-dose melphalan and autologous transplantation (MEL200) plus lenalidomide maintenance or no maintenance in newly diagnosed multiple myeloma (MM) patients.** *Proc ASCO* 2013;**Abstract 8509**.

Gay F et al. **Bortezomib induction, reduced-intensity transplantation, and lenalidomide consolidation-maintenance for myeloma: Updated results.** *Blood* 2013;122(8):1376-83.

Goldschmidt H et al. **Pomalidomide plus low-dose dexamethasone (POM + LoDEX) versus high-dose dexamethasone (HiDEX) in relapsed/refractory multiple myeloma (RRMM): Impact of cytogenetics in MM-003.** *Proc ASCO* 2013;**Abstract 8528**.

Heintel D et al. **High expression of cereblon (CRBN) is associated with improved clinical response in patients with multiple myeloma treated with lenalidomide and dexamethasone.** *Br J Haematol* 2013;161(5):695-700.

Jakubowiak AJ et al. **Treatment outcome with the combination of carfilzomib, lenalidomide, and low-dose dexamethasone (CRd) for newly diagnosed multiple myeloma (NDMM) after extended follow-up.** *Proc ASCO* 2013;**Abstract 8543**.

Kumar S et al. **Weekly MLN9708, an investigational oral proteasome inhibitor (PI), in relapsed/refractory multiple myeloma (MM): Results from a phase I study after full enrollment.** *Proc ASCO* 2013;**Abstract 8514**.

Kumar SK et al. **A phase 1/2 study of weekly MLN9708, an investigational oral proteasome inhibitor, in combination with lenalidomide and dexamethasone in patients with previously untreated multiple myeloma (MM).** *Proc ASH* 2012;**Abstract 332**.

Lokhorst HM et al. **Phase I/II dose-escalation study of daratumumab in patients with relapsed or refractory multiple myeloma.** *Proc ASCO* 2013;**Abstract 8512**.

Lonial S et al. **Phase (Ph) I/II study of elotuzumab (Elo) plus lenalidomide/dexamethasone (Len/dex) in relapsed/refractory multiple myeloma (RR MM): Updated Ph II results and Ph I/II long-term safety.** *Proc ASCO* 2013;**Abstract 8542**.

Mateos MV et al. **Lenalidomide plus dexamethasone for high-risk smoldering multiple myeloma.** *N Engl J Med* 2013;369(5):438-47.

Mellqvist UH et al. **Bortezomib consolidation after autologous stem cell transplantation in multiple myeloma: A Nordic Myeloma Study Group randomized phase 3 trial.** *Blood* 2013;121(23):4647-54.

Palumbo A et al. **Second primary malignancies (SPM) in newly diagnosed myeloma (MM) patients treated with lenalidomide (Len): Meta-analysis of 6,383 individual patient data (IPD).** *Proc ASCO* 2013;**Abstract 8517**.

San Miguel JF et al. **MM-003: A phase III, multicenter, randomized, open-label study of pomalidomide (POM) plus low-dose dexamethasone (LoDEX) versus high-dose dexamethasone (HiDEX) in relapsed/refractory multiple myeloma (RRMM).** *Proc ASCO* 2013;**Abstract 8510**.

Weisel KC et al. **Pomalidomide plus low-dose dexamethasone (POM + LoDEX) versus high-dose dexamethasone (HiDEX) in relapsed/refractory multiple myeloma (RRMM): MM-003 analysis of patients (pts) with moderate renal impairment (RI).** *Proc ASCO* 2013;**Abstract 8527**.

Lymphomas

Brown JR et al. **Final results of a phase 1 study of idelalisib (GS-1101), a selective inhibitor of phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase p110 delta (P13Kd), in patients with relapsed or refractory CLL.** *Proc ASCO* 2013;**Abstract 7003**.

Chen RW et al. **Brentuximab vedotin as first line salvage therapy in relapsed/refractory HL.** *Proc ASH* 2012;**Abstract 3699**.

Davids MS et al. **Updated results of a phase I first-in-human study of the BCL-2 inhibitor ABT-199 (GDC-0199) in patients with relapsed/refractory non-Hodgkin lymphoma (NHL).** *Proc ASCO* 2013;**Abstract 8520**.

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Fanale MA et al. **Brentuximab vedotin administered concurrently with multi-agent chemotherapy as frontline treatment of ALCL and other CD30-positive mature T-cell and NK-cell lymphomas.** *Proc ASH* 2012;**Abstract 60**.

Flinn I et al. **Secondary efficacy subanalysis by histology from the phase III BRIGHT study: First-line bendamustine-rituximab (BR) compared with standard R-CHOP/R-CVP for patients with advanced indolent non-Hodgkin lymphoma (NHL) or mantle cell lymphoma (MCL).** *Proc ASCO* 2013;**Abstract 8537**.

Friedberg JW. **Phase II study of alisertib, a selective aurora A kinase inhibitor, in relapsed and refractory aggressive B- and T-cell non-Hodgkin lymphomas**. *J Clin Oncol* 2013;[Epub ahead of print].

Goede V et al. **Obinutuzumab (GA101) plus chlorambucil (Clb) or rituximab (R) plus Clb versus Clb alone in patients with chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL) and preexisting medical conditions (comorbidities): Final stage 1 results of the CLL11 (BO21004) phase III trial.** *Proc ASCO* 2013;**Abstract 7004**.

Goy A et al. **Phase II multicenter study of single-agent lenalidomide in subjects with mantle cell lymphoma who relapsed or progressed after or were refractory to bortezomib: The MCL-001 "EMERGE" study.** *Proc ASH* 2012;**Abstract 905**.

Horwitz S et al. **Belinostat in relapsed or refractory peripheral T-cell lymphoma (R/R PTCL) subtype angioimmunoblastic T-cell lymphoma (AITL): Results from the pivotal BELIEF trial.** *Proc ICML* 2013;**Abstract 153**.

Jaeger U et al. **Rituximab maintenance treatment versus observation in patients with aggressive B-cell lymphoma: Results of the AGMT NHL13 trial.** *Proc ICML* 2013;**Abstract 119**.

Krathen M et al. **Brentuximab vedotin demonstrates significant clinical activity in relapsed or refractory mycosis fungoides with variable CD30 expression.** *Proc ASH* 2012;**Abstract 797**.

Leonard J et al. **Tolerability and activity of combinations of the PI3Kδ inhibitor idelalisib (GS-1101) with rituximab and/or bendamustine in patients with previously treated, indolent non-Hodgkin lymphoma (iNHL): Updated results from a phase I study.** *Proc ASCO* 2013;**Abstract 8500**.

Martin P et al. **CALGB 50803 (ALLIANCE): A phase 2 trial of lenalidomide plus rituximab in patients with previously untreated follicular lymphoma.** *Proc ICML* 2013;**Abstract 063**.

Moskowitz AJ et al. **PET-adapted sequential therapy with brentuximab vedotin and augmented-ICE induces FDG-PET normalization in 92% of patients with relapsed and refractory Hodgkin lymphoma.** *Proc ICML* 2013;**Abstract 141**.

Nowakowski GS et al. **Combination of lenalidomide with R-CHOP (R2CHOP) is well-tolerated and effective as initial therapy for aggressive B-cell lymphomas — A phase II study.** *Proc ASH* 2012;**Abstract 689**.

O'Brien SM et al. **A phase 2 study of the selective phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase delta (PI3Kδ) inhibitor idelalisib (GS-1101) in combination with rituximab in treatment-naive patients ≥65 years with chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL) or small lymphocytic lymphoma (SLL).** *Proc ASCO* 2013;**Abstract 7005**.

O'Connor OA et al. **Belinostat, a novel pan-histone deacetylase inhibitor (HDACi), in relapsed or refractory peripheral T-cell lymphoma (R/R PTCL): Results from the BELIEF trial.** *Proc ASCO* 2013;**Abstract 8507**.

Pingali SR et al. **Clinical or survival benefit to routine surveillance imaging for classical Hodgkin lymphoma patients in first complete remission.** *Proc ASCO* 2013;**Abstract 8505**.

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Study of the effectiveness & safety of lenalidomide versus chlorambucil as first line therapy for elderly patients with B-cell CLL (the ORIGIN trial). NCT00910910

Thompson CA et al. **Utility of post-therapy surveillance scans in DLBCL.** *Proc ASCO* 2013;**Abstract 8504**.

Wang ML et al. **Targeting BTK with ibrutinib in relapsed or refractory mantle-cell lymphoma.** *N Engl J Med* 2013;369(6):507-16.

Wiestner A et al. **Single agent ibrutinib (PCI-32765) is highly effective in chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL) patients with 17p deletion.** *Proc ICML* 2013;**Abstract 008**.

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Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

A randomized, multicenter, open-label phase 3 study of gemcitabine-cisplatin chemotherapy plus necitumumab (IMC-11F8) versus gemcitabine-cisplatin chemotherapy alone in the first-line treatment of patients with stage IV squamous non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC). NCT00981058

Bradley JD et al. **A randomized phase III comparison of standard-dose (60 Gy) versus high-dose (74 Gy) conformal chemoradiotherapy with or without cetuximab for stage III non-small cell lung cancer: Results on radiation dose in RTOG 0617.** *Proc ASCO* 2013;**Abstract 7501**.

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Lazzari C et al. **Randomized proteomic stratified phase III study of second-line erlotinib (E) versus chemotherapy (CT) in patients with inoperable non-small cell lung cancer (PROSE).** *Proc ASCO* 2013;**Abstract LBA8005**.

Planchard D et al. **Interim results of phase II study BRF113928 of dabrafenib in BRAF V600E mutation-positive non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) patients.** *Proc ASCO* 2013;**Abstract 8009**.

Reck M et al. **Nintedanib (BIBF 1120) plus docetaxel in NSCLC patients progressing after first-line chemotherapy: LUME Lung 1, a randomized, double-blind phase III trial.** *Proc ASCO* 2013;**Abstract LBA8011**.

Sequist LV et al. **Phase III study of afatinib or cisplatin plus pemetrexed in patients with metastatic lung adenocarcinoma with EGFR mutations.** *J Clin Oncol* 2013;31(27):3327-34.

Shaw AT et al. **Clinical activity of the ALK inhibitor LDK378 in advanced, ALK-positive NSCLC.** *Proc ASCO* 2013;**Abstract 8010**.

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Socinski MA et al. **Safety and efficacy of weekly *nab*®-paclitaxel in combination with carboplatin as first-line therapy in elderly patients with advanced non-small-cell lung cancer.** *Ann Oncol* 2013;24(2):314-21.

Soria JC et al. **Results of the prospective, randomized, and customized NSCLC adjuvant phase II trial (IFCT-0801, TASTE trial) from the French Collaborative Intergroup.** *Proc ASCO* 2013;**Abstract 7505**.

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Gastrointestinal Cancers

A randomized, multicenter, adaptive phase II/III study to evaluate the efficacy and safety of trastuzumab emtansine (T-DM1) versus taxane (docetaxel or paclitaxel) in patients with previously treated locally advanced or metastatic Her2-positive gastric cancer, including adenocarcinoma of the gastroesophageal junction. NCT01641939

Arnold R et al. **Placebo controlled, double blind, prospective, randomized study on the effect of octreotide LAR in the control of tumor growth in patients with metastatic neuroendocrine midgut tumors (PROMID): Results on long-term survival.** *Proc ASCO* 2013;**Abstract 4030**.

Assenat E et al. **Sorafenib (S) alone versus S combined with gemcitabine and oxaliplatin (GEMOX) in first-line treatment of advanced hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC): Final analysis of the randomized phase II GONEXT trial (UNICANCER/FFCD PRODIGE 10 trial).** *Proc ASCO* 2013;**Abstract 4028**.

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Bechter OE et al. **Open-label, phase IIIb, multicenter, expanded access study of everolimus in patients with advanced neuroendocrine tumors (NET).** *Proc ASCO* 2013;**Abstract 4138**.

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Casali PG et al. **Imatinib failure-free survival (IFS) in patients with localized gastrointestinal stromal tumors (GIST) treated with adjuvant imatinib (IM): The EORTC/AGITG/FSG/GEIS/ISG randomized controlled phase III trial.** *Proc ASCO* 2013;**Abstract 10500**.

Cheng A-L et al. **Regorafenib (REG) in patients with hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) progressing following sorafenib: An ongoing randomized, double-blind, phase III trial.** *Proc ASCO* 2013;**Abstract TPS4163**.

Cook N et al. **Cougar-02: A randomized phase III study of docetaxel versus active symptom control in patients with relapsed esophago-gastric adenocarcinoma.** *Proc ASCO* 2013;**Abstract 4023**.

Corcoran RB et al. **Pharmacodynamic and efficacy analysis of the BRAF inhibitor dabrafenib (GSK436) in combination with the MEK inhibitor trametinib (GSK212) in patients with BRAFV600 mutant colorectal cancer (CRC).** *Proc ASCO* 2013;**Abstract 3507**.

Cunningham D et al. **Bevacizumab plus capecitabine versus capecitabine alone in elderly patients with previously untreated metastatic colorectal cancer (AVEX): An open-label, randomized phase 3 trial.** *Lancet Oncol* 2013;14(11):1077-85.

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